



sparingly. See Direx Israel, Ltd. v. Breakthrough Med. Corp., 952 F.2d 802, 811 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991). In determining whether preliminary injunctive relief should be granted, the court applies the “balance of hardship” test. Wetzel v. Edwards, 635 F.2d 283, 287 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1980). Under this test, the court should consider four factors: 1) whether the plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm if the relief is not granted; 2) the likelihood of harm to the defendant if relief is granted; 3) the likelihood that plaintiff will eventually succeed on the merits; and 4) whether public interest lies with granting relief. Blackwelder Furniture Co. of Statesville, Inc. v. Seilig Mfg., Co., 550 F.2d 189, 195 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1977). Without a showing that plaintiff will suffer imminent, irreparable harm, the court cannot grant interlocutory injunctive relief. Rum Creek Coal Sales, Inc. v. Caperton, 926 F.2d 353, 360 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991).

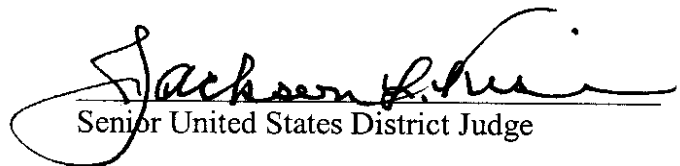
In his request for injunctive relief, plaintiff has not alleged any facts which suggest he is likely to suffer imminent, irreparable harm. As such, it is hereby

**ORDERED**

that plaintiff’s request for injunctive relief shall be and hereby is **DENIED**.

The Clerk of the Court is directed to send a certified copy of this Memorandum Opinion & Order to plaintiff.

ENTER: This 13<sup>th</sup> of Sept., 2005.

  
Senior United States District Judge